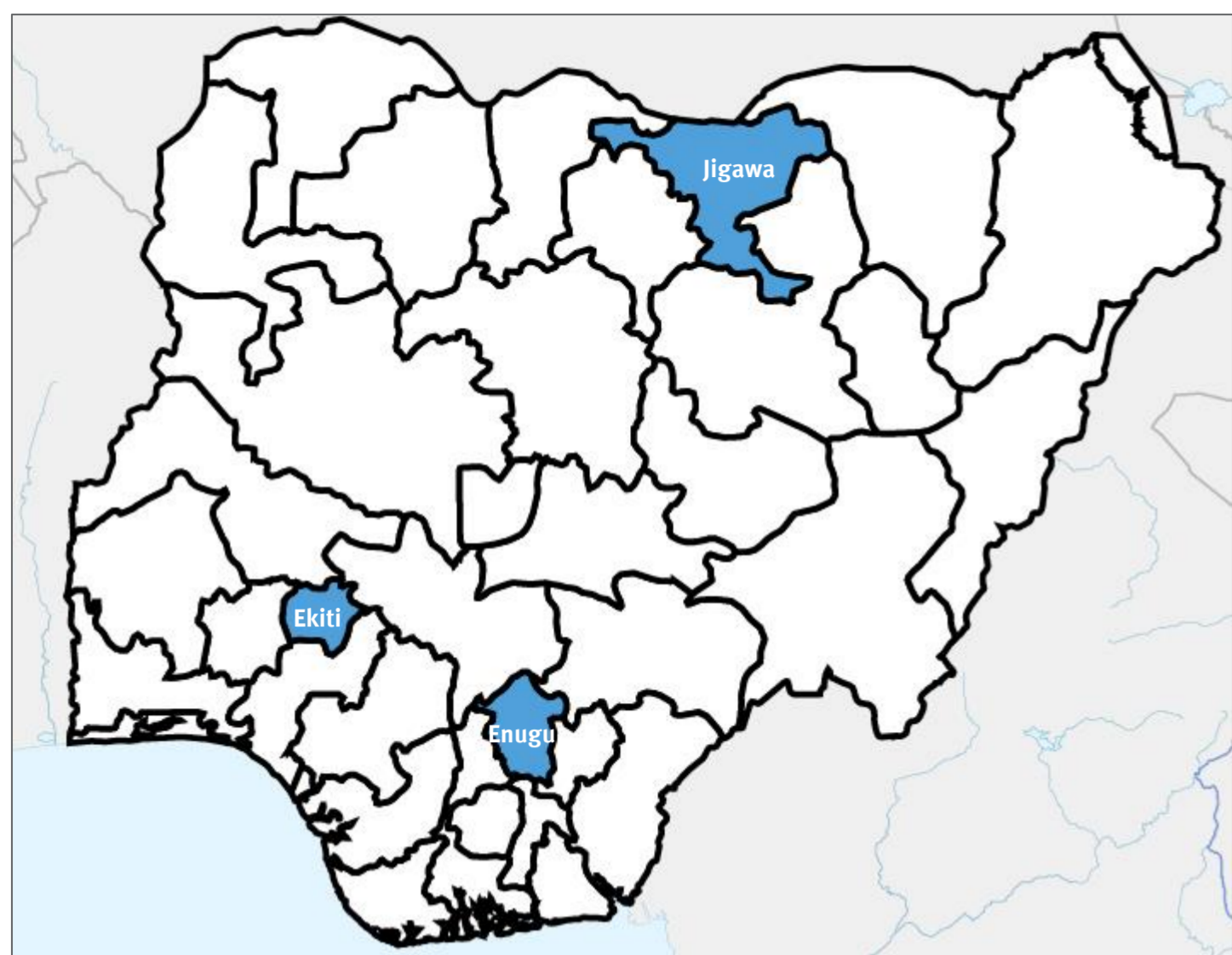


# Sustainable Total Sanitation Project – Nigeria

## Progress update



**Grant period:** July 2012 – June 2016  
**Location:** Ekiti, Enugu and Jigawa states  
**Target beneficiaries:** 625,000 people  
**Value:** USD 7.4m over 4 years

### Objective 1 Implementation

- Increase sustainable sanitation access to **500** communities using an improved Total Sanitation approach

### Objective 2 Action Learning

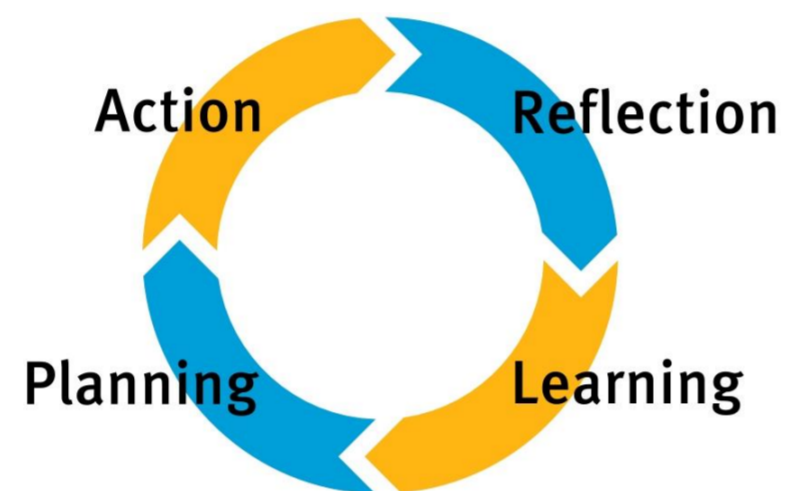
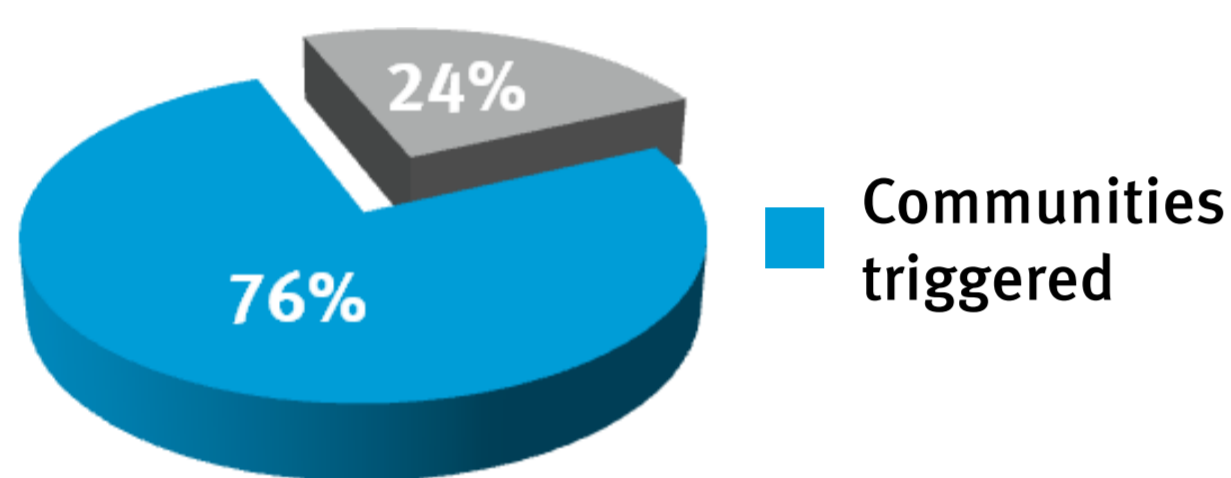
- Lessons learned from a structured process resulting in progressive improvements to the project approach
- Direct implementation partner institutions identified
- Research question and methods identified

### Objective 3 Formal Research

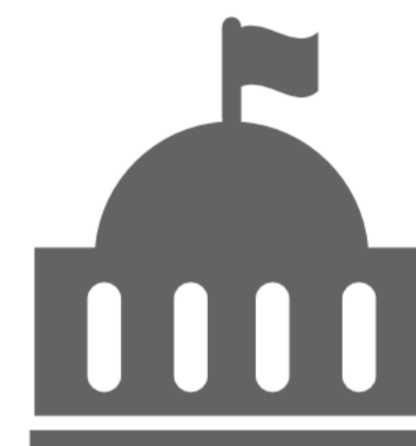
- Undertake formal research to provide additional evidence on selected key questions

### Objective 4 Advocacy

- Advocate and influence policy and practice changes at a wider scale (national and regional)



**Research protocol developed**



**Government institutions engaged**

## Progress, learning and challenges

## 'Deep dive' findings

### Progress over the past 12 months

- 99 communities triggered and follow-up to ODF ongoing
- Learning revitalised through use of local language during sessions
- Formal research field exercises completed
- Prototype designs developed and tested
- Improved creative and communication campaigns

### Significant products, evidence and lessons

- Research into use strategy finalised
- Research protocol developed
- CLTS community monitoring form created
- Implementation revealing actual community population

### New challenges / changes in product

- 'Deep dive' formative research did not address issues of disability
- Insufficient sanitation products to support local businesses



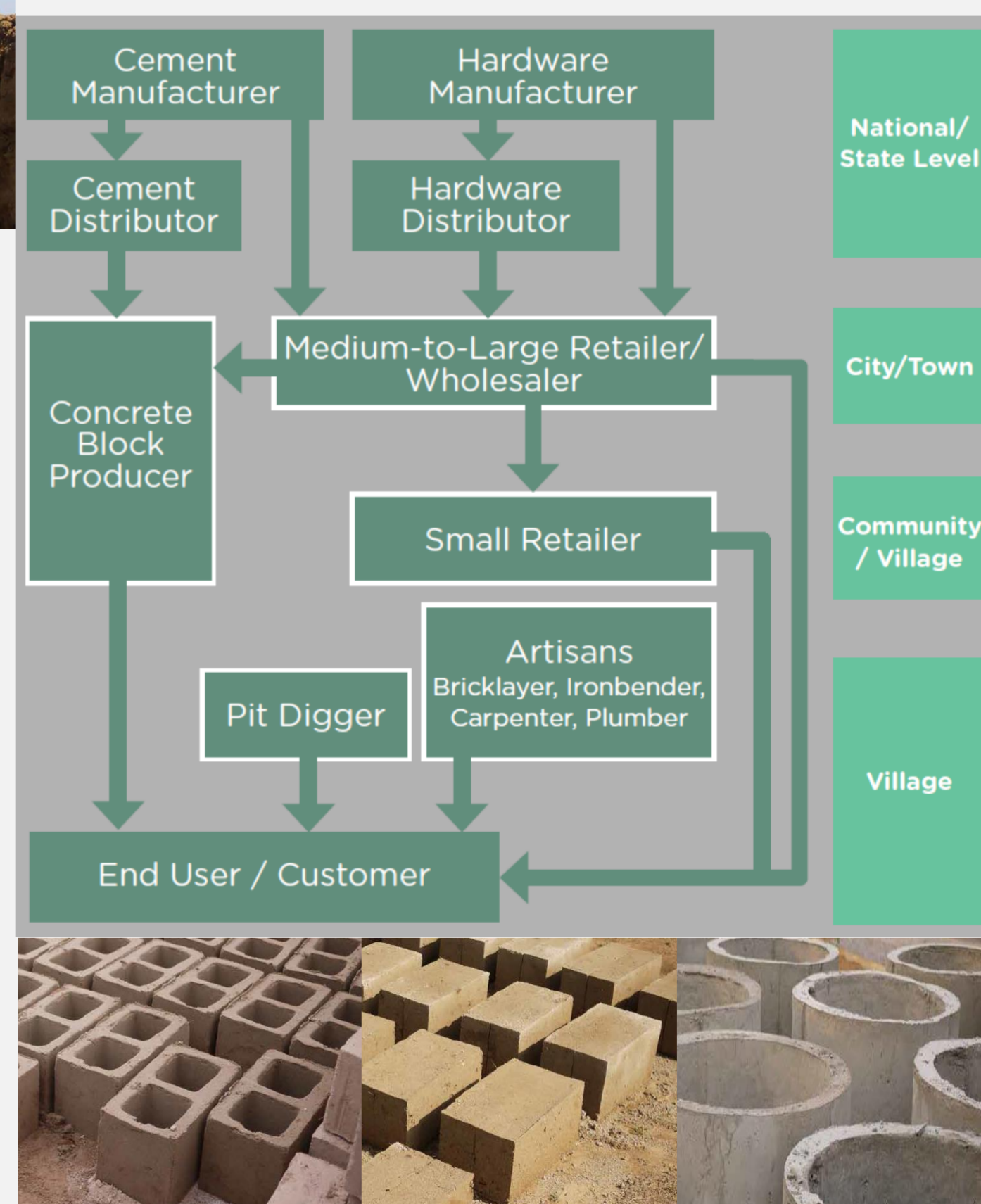
### Demand side

- Households are exposed to modernity and upwardly mobile
- Households have **reasonable access to cash incomes and modern building material**
- Yet open defecation is widespread and households are dissatisfied with current sanitation facilities, creating opportunities for Sanitation Marketing
- **Little interest in investing in a low quality latrine**, preference to wait and build an 'ideal' facility
- **External pressure and enforcement from village leaders** seems to be the most effective tool for motivating toilet construction
- Returning family prompts home improvement projects
- **Being a good host seems to be highly important** in the Nigerian context
- However there is **little knowledge of cost or infrastructure required**
- **Complex purchasing process** (through multiple artisans) makes it difficult to estimate cost

### Supply side

- **Rural market infrastructure exists**
- **Multiple artisans are required** to build a latrine, labour must be coordinated and purchasing is separate
- Construction **quality varies greatly**
- Hardware retailers and concrete block producers operate in **fragmented and limited markets**

### Supply chain map



### Something to ask other grantees

- Examples of projects where Action Learning was successful
- Effects on local businesses and market once everyone in the community has a toilet
- Experiences of designing creative and communication campaigns for an iterative process
- Experiences of price transparency and mechanisms for financing sanitation products for the poor

### Something to offer other grantees

- The use of local languages during sessions is especially important for learning in the Nigerian context
- Experiences of outsourcing the formal research component
- Knowledge of redefining community participation in the construction of institutional facilities

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